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The organization, operations, participants, and achievements of the Neighborhood Youth Corps are described. Tables, graphs, and photographs also provide information on this program. (NH)

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AMERICA'S

AT WORK

Neighborhood Youth Corps 1966

UD 007 682

NEIGHBORHOOD YOUTH CORPS

AN ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY ACT PROGRAM

Administered by

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
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NEIGHBORHOOD YOUTH CORPS

JUNE 1966

UD 007 682

AN ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY ACT PROGRAM

Administered by the U.S. Department of Labor

Jack Howard, NYC Administrator

YOUTH CORPSMEN AT WORK BUILDING A FUTURE

Introduction

A young woman from Illinois—one of the 575,000 disadvantaged youth who have been enrolled in the Neighborhood Youth Corps—summed up both the purpose and the achievement of the Youth Corps with these words:

> "Now I know that the Neighborhood Youth Corps program is more than just earning money and staying in school. It's preparing me for the future."

Title I-B of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, more familiarly known to this girl as the Neighborhood Youth Corps, is administered by the U.S. Department of Labor, Manpower Administration, under a delegation of authority from the Office of Economic Opportunity.

The program, locally initiated and locally operated, provides paid work experience for young men and women, 16-21, from low income families. The work that these young people do must provide or increase the public services that would not otherwise be provided in the communities where the youth live. This guarantees that wage earners would not be displaced by NYC enrollees.

At a critical time in their lives when many disadvantaged youth are forced by the circumstances of their poverty to make choices that inhibit adequate preparation for satisfying and useful futures, the Neighborhood Youth Corps is making it possible to open and keep open the doors of opportunity.

There are 3 million young men and women who fall below the poverty line as defined by the Office of Economic Opportunity. Not all of these can be considered candidates for supplemental work experience programs. Some are: non-working mothers, already employed, in school and not needing assistance, or disabled.

However, the youth who need the economic opportunity provided through the Neighborhood Youth Corps number 1.8 million. They account for one out of every ten in the 16-21 age group.

In addition, there are 1.3 million boys and girls, 14 and 15 years old, handicapped by poverty. These high school age youngsters could also be helped by a work experience program that would give them the financial and other support that will help them finish their education.

Neighborhood Youth Corps Program

The Neighborhood Youth Corps has three major goals and three major programs — an in-school program, an out-of-school program, and a summer school program. Each program is designed to meet the needs of a particular group of disadvantaged young men and women, and to assist them in reaching distinct and separate goals.

The In-School Program

Many young people from low income families leave school before completion of high school, either because of financial necessity or as a result of the conditioning imposed on them by their poverty. The in-school program is designed to help these youngsters stay in school. By providing part-time work coupled with counseling and, when necessary, the related remedial education and vocational training, the program makes it possible to increase the holding power of the schools.

Two-thirds of the Neighborhood Youth Corps enrollees are high school students, working up to 15 hours a week at community jobs, often in the schools themselves. These youngsters may stay in the program until graduation from high school. Some of them will then move on to college where they can receive support from the college work-study program. Others will be assisted in finding permanent employment on graduation from high school; employment that is made easier because of their work experience in the Neighborhood Youth Corps. Others will be directed to programs where they can get further skill training.

Over 300,000 have already taken part in local school projects, with spectacular results. In city after city, the high school dropout rate in the schools with a Neighborhood Youth Corps project has decreased.

The Out-of-School Program

The out-of-school program is designed to meet the objective of increased employability for the unemployed young men and women who are not in school, by providing the work experience and counseling that will result in their return to school; or for those youth for whom return to school is not feasible, will result in improvement in motivation and work habits that will lead to vocational training or permanent employment.

Enrollees in the out-of-school programs may work up to 32 hours a week, and they may be required to take part in counseling, remedial education, and other supportive services as a condition of their continuation in the program. Their enrollment is limited to six months unless the enrollee takes part in an educational program that will remedy his educational deficiencies, and move him toward a high school equivalency or formal job training.

Enrollees in the out-of-school program are primarily high school dropouts, most of them in their second year out of school. High school graduates whose functional level of education is so low that their need for assistance is as great as the dropout, may be included in the program in special cases. More than 180,000 young persons have been assisted through this program.

The Summer Program

During the summer months — the traditional school vacation period — millions of young Americans look for work. The disadvantaged youth, those most in need of work, are frequently those least able to find it. The Neighborhood Youth Corps summer program makes it possible for this group to work during the summer months and earn the money that can make the difference between return to school in the fall, or joining the ranks of the undereducated, unskilled, unemployed.

The summer program is geared to those people who would normally be included in the school programs. The emphasis is on return to school, both by the provision of financial assistance, and by counseling that will encourage the continuation of education. The program generally runs for ten to twelve weeks between school closing and Labor Day. The out-of-school program, in operation throughout the year, also provides jobs during the summer months for the dropouts. This, however, is apart from the regular Neighborhood Youth Corps summer program.

Projects planned for this summer will provide 190,000 job opportunities for disadvantaged youth.

In addition, about 70,000 dropouts in out-of-school programs will increase the NYC summer projects to one-quarter of a million job opportunities.

Included in the plans is a program under which over 2,500 Neighborhood Youth Corps enrollees will be employed in ten cities in a special effort called "Operation Champ." This project, jointly sponsored by the President's Council on Physical Fitness, the Community Action Program, and the Neighborhood Youth Corps, will provide a well rounded summer program for young children in target areas. The Neighborhood Youth Corps enrollees will work as recreation aides in the playgrounds and recreation areas under the guidance of trained counselors.

Checking book lists in the San Lorenzo, Cal., high school, this girl is a member of a team of 48 boys and girls in a NYC project.

The Sponsors

Neighborhood Youth Corps projects can be sponsored by State and local governments, or private non-profit agencies. In the first eighteen months of operation, local organizations in more than 1,000 communities have sponsored Neighborhood Youth Corps projects and have entered into cost reimbursable agreements with the Department of Labor for the administration of local Neighborhood Youth Corps projects. There has been a project for as few as four enrollees. Most, however, are for more than a hundred enrollees, with some projects in the large cities running into the thousands.

Chart 1, below, shows the distribution of sponsors. As might be expected, almost half of the sponsors are school boards and educational institutions. Although only 19% of the sponsors are community action agencies, it should be noted that many Neighborhood Youth Corps projects are located in areas where there are no community action agencies in operation.

Within the CAP communities, 87% of the Neighborhood Youth Corps projects were coordinated or cooperated with the local CAP in the first half of the Fiscal Year 1966. It is expected that more extensive coordination will take place as a result of increased emphasis by NYC on local program integration.

Poverty in the United States is not limited to any one geographical area. In order to reach the estimated 42% of the poor who live in rural areas, the Neighborhood Youth Corps has given special attention to the development of rural projects. Statewide and

CHART 1

Distribution of Neighborhood Youth Corps Projects
by Type of Sponsoring Organization
Fiscal Year 1966 through May 31, 1966

Type of Sponsoring Organization		
Total	1,155	100.0
Schools	515	44.6
State & Local Governments (excluding CAA's)	283	24.5
Community Action Agencies	223	19.3
All Other	134	11.6

Youth enrollees working in Washington State forests rebuilding fences.

multi-county sponsorship has been encouraged as a method for the development of projects that can serve rural youth.

Since the beginning of the program, 28% of the enrollment opportunities and an equal percentage of Federal dollars have gone to rural areas.

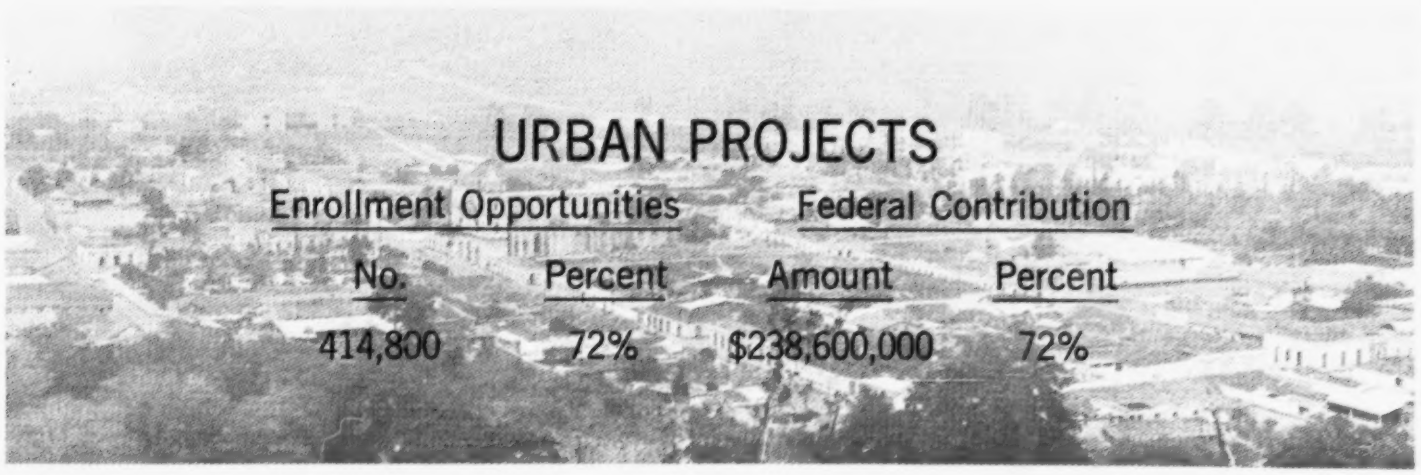
In many projects sponsors have used personnel already employed to staff the Neighborhood Youth Corps project. For instance, the superintendent of schools often adds the duties of the Neighborhood Youth Corps Project Director to his other duties. In other projects, particularly the larger ones, additional staff must be employed to administer the Neighborhood Youth Corps project. A study of salaries of NYC project directors made in March of this year, showed that only 42% of the directors devoted full time to the project; 40% devoted less than half time. The median annual salary for the project directors was $9,375 with 87% of the group receiving less than $12,500 a year.

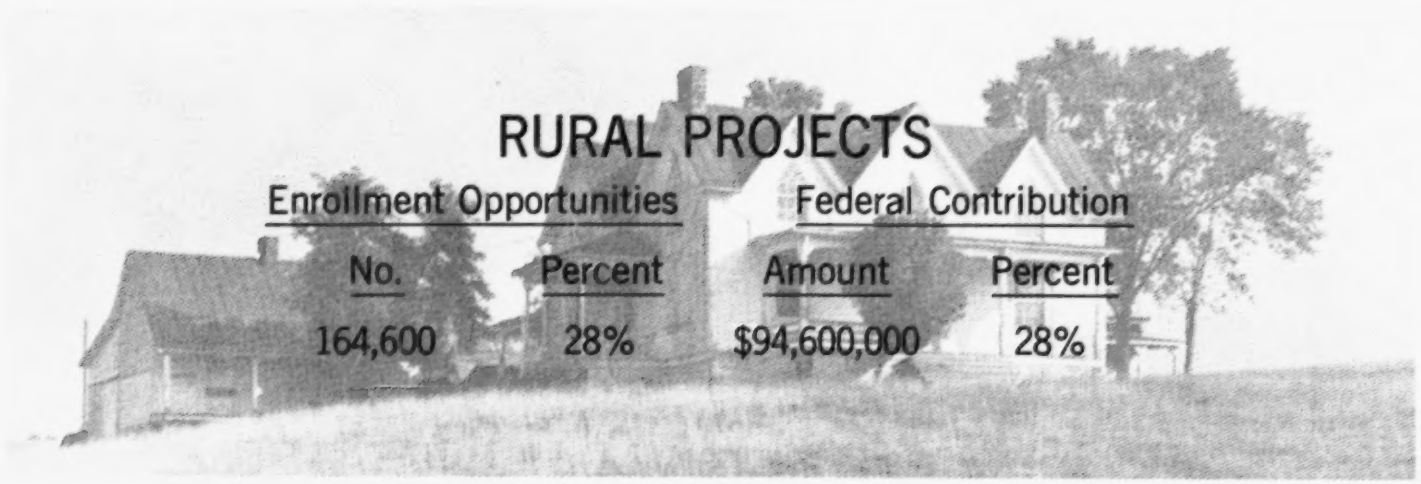
Chart #2

Urban Rural Distribution of Neighborhood Youth Corps Projects

FY '65 and FY '66

May 20, 1966*





* These figures do not include mixed urban-rural projects.

NYC enrollees receive instruction in auto mechanics at the city garage in Boulder, Colorado.

NYC enrollees working in a ward of the State Hospital at Hamburg, Pa.

A. Eligibility and Recruitment

With a target group of 1.8 million, and a program designed to reach only one fifth of this group, the Neighborhood Youth Corps, faced with this demand for services that far exceed the present level of funding, established and enforced strict standards of eligibility.

The economic criteria for eligibility are based on a sliding scale of income reflecting the definition of poverty developed by the Office of Economic Opportunity. If welfare payments exceed the minimum standards, youth in families receiving public assistance may be considered for enrollment.

In addition to strict economic criteria, NYC policy recommends that priority be given to youth who are disadvantaged in other ways in addition to economic deprivation, such as social adjustment problems, poor academic achievement, poor attitudes toward work, and physical or mental handicaps. Most sponsors have not had difficulty in seeking out and finding the youth who are eligible for the program. Many have used recruitment methods that made it possible for them to bring the most disadvantaged youth into the program. NYC enrollees have been used to recruit other youth into the program with remarkable success. Reliance by many sponsors on the services provided through the Youth Opportunity Centers of the State Employment Services has also improved the recruitment, screening and selection of NYC enrollees.

The fact that the median income of the families of all enrollees is between $2,000 and $3,000 and that 68% of the enrollees come from families having income below $3,000 (with a median family size of six) is indicative of the success of the sponsors in reaching the poor.

This boy was on his way to a Federal Penitentiary. The Federal Judge suspended sentence if he joined the Neighborhood Youth Corps. He was assigned as an assistant photographer of the Portland, Maine planning Board. He later returned to school.

B. Work Experience

The work that the enrollees do, limited only by the needs of the community and the imagination of the sponsor, is one of the most important components of a local NYC project. Underlying the basic philosophy of the youth work experience program is the assumption that by performing useful work, young people will gain self-respect and a better understanding of themselves and their relation to the world of work. If this program is to succeed, the work must be meaningful for the youth. It must either perform a service that gives the youth a sense of pride and accomplishment or it must lead to other more demanding and satisfying tasks, or both. It must not be deadend, useless, or make-work. This is especially important for the youth who are not in school, who cannot delay in preparing themselves for vocational careers. The Neighborhood Youth Corps requires sponsors to make every effort to see that the work that the enrollees do meet these standards. How well they are succeeding can be seen from the following chart.

NEIGHBORHOOD YOUTH CORPS ENROLLEE WORK ASSIGNMENTS AS OF MAY 1, 1966

Types of Jobs	Percent
Total	**100.0**
A. Clerical & Educational Services Aides	**33.0**
Office Assistants	17.9
Teacher Aides (academic subjs.)	12.8
Library Aides	6.0
Teacher Aides (voc. education)	1.3
Science Aides	0.6
Communications Aides	0.4
B. Building Maintenance Aides	**28.4**
Custodial Aides	16.6
Maintenance Aides	10.1
Laborers	1.7
C. Conservation & Beautification Aides	**11.4**
Gardener Aides	4.8
Conservation Aides	3.8
Park and Recreation Aides	2.8
D. Food and Health Services Aides	**9.0**
Food Service Aides	7.4
Health Services Aides	1.6
E. Youth and Community Services Aides	**6.8**
Youth Workers	5.9
Community Services Aides	0.9
F. Aides to Craftsmen and Persons in Related Occupations	**2.1**
Building Trades Helpers	0.7
Motor Vehicle Repair, Maintenance, and Operations Aides	0.7
Equipment Repair and Operation Aides	0.7
G. Other	**3.3**

C. Wages for the Enrollees

The NYC aims at assuring that as much as possible of Federal funds is channeled directly to the disadvantaged youths enrolled in its various programs; that NYC has been successful in this endeavor is reflected in Table 4 below. Enrollees, both in-school and out-of-school, are generally paid $1.25 an hour. They also receive certain fringe benefits such as Workmen's Compensation and Social Security coverage.

Enrollee wages and related fringe benefits constitute by far the largest single item of project costs. They amount to more than 70 percent of total project costs in both FY 1965 and FY 1966. Since virtually all of the enrollees' wages are paid out of Federal funds while the sponsors' share is primarily directed to administrative and related expenses, the breakdown of the expenditure of Federal funds indicates that more than $4 out of every $5 go directly to the enrollees.

With so much of the Neighborhood Youth Corps funds going into the pockets of the

TABLE 4

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF NEIGHBORHOOD YOUTH CORPS PROJECT COSTS BY MAJOR BUDGET CATEGORY

Budget Item	Fed. Share of Project Cost		Total Project Costs	
	Jan. 1 thru June 30, 1965	July 1, 1965-April 30, 1966	Jan. 1 thru June 30, 1965	July 1, 1965-April 30, 1966
Total, Federal Share of project budget	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Enrollee expenses:				
Wages & fringe benefits	79.5	84.8	69.9	72.5
Other enrollee expenses	1.2	.7	1.4	1.0
Administration & staff service costs:				
Salaries, wages & fringe benefits	10.3	13.4	18.4	24.6
Other administration & staff service costs	2.1	1.0	3.2	1.8
Subagreement amount[1]	6.9	.1	7.1	.1

Source: Manpower Administration, OFMS: Monthly machine listings dated June 30, 1965 (Final) and April 30, 1966.

[1] The reduction in subagreement costs from FY 65 to FY 66 can be attributed to a change in budgetary reporting.

TOP: NYC enrollees prepare a trail as part of a city of Portland, Ore. project.

enrollees, what have they done with it; how have they spent it? No complete survey has been made of the enrollees' use of their earnings, but reports from individual projects, as well as letters from the enrollees themselves, indicate that they most often spend their wages on school supplies, clothing, helping their families, and for medical expenses. Many enrollees open savings accounts, something that for them has been no more than a dream until now. A survey conducted recently in a Texas project showed that 61% of the enrollees contributed up to half of their earnings to their families, and 21% contributed even more. In answer to the question how most of the wages were spent; 41% said that they spent it on clothes, 25% for school supplies, 26% to the family, 4% for entertainment, and 4% for medical reasons.

BOTTOM: Large trees are removed from the trail site.

D. Supportive Services

Although work and the financial rewards it brings to the enrollees are the heart of the work training program, the Neighborhood Youth Corps has always recognized the importance of supportive services to the success of the program. Not only do the youth who make up the target population need expert and continued counseling to help them meet their problems and adjust to the world of employment, but they frequently need other services to make them employable. They must be able to understand and follow directions. They must be well enough to work; not so crippled by disease, physical or mental impairments that holding a job becomes impossible. They need assistance as they move from NYC to permanent employment, both in acquiring the necessary vocational skills, and in finding and adjusting to that all important first job.

NYC has concentrated its resources on provision of work experience, supervision and counseling. It has asked sponsors to look to other community resources for the provision of other necessary services. This has not been entirely successful, with the result that it is now apparent that if the services are to be provided, they must be provided with NYC resources in many cases. However, insistence by NYC during the past six months on quality programs has resulted in an increase in services, particularly in the field of remedial education. Table 5 below shows this improvement with four times as many enrollees receiving remedial education in March as in November.

TABLE 5

REMEDIAL EDUCATION IN NYC

Comparison of Program Coverage
November 1965 and March 1966

	Nov. 1965	March 1966
Percentage of out-of-school projects offering remedial education	20%	37%
Percentage of all enrollees in out-of-school projects who receive remedial education	10%	29%

Civil engineers instruct NYC enrollees in surveying at Pioneer, Arizona.

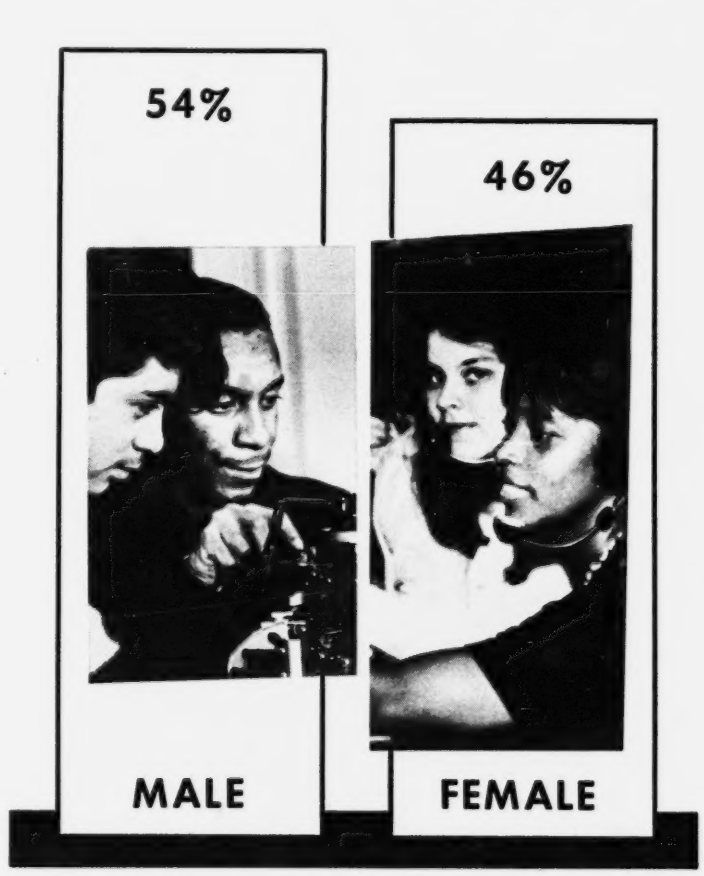
Who Are the Enrollees?

The enrollees who are now participating or have already participated in local projects all over the country reflect the variety of appearance, interests, and abilities that will be found in any group of American youth.

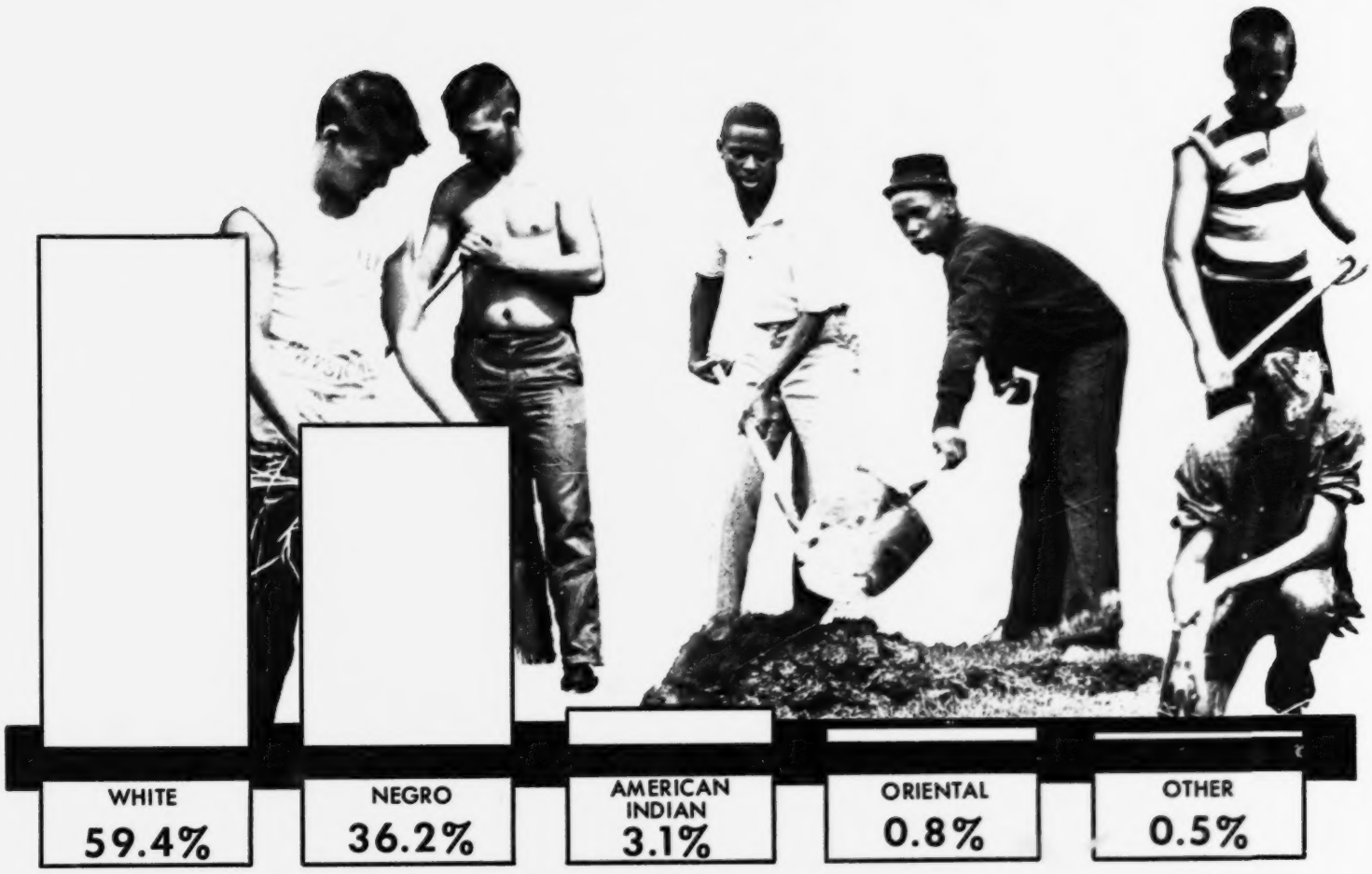
They are almost equally divided between boys and girls, with a slightly larger portion of boys in the out-of-school program, as might be expected.

They are young; 17 years of age being the median age for the in-school enrollees and 18 the median for the out-of-school group.

Thirty-six percent of all enrollees are Negro, with a somewhat higher percentage of Negroes in the out-of-school program (42%) than for the in-school program (34%), reflecting the higher unemployment rate of Negro youth.



PERCENT OF NYC ENROLLEES
BY SEX

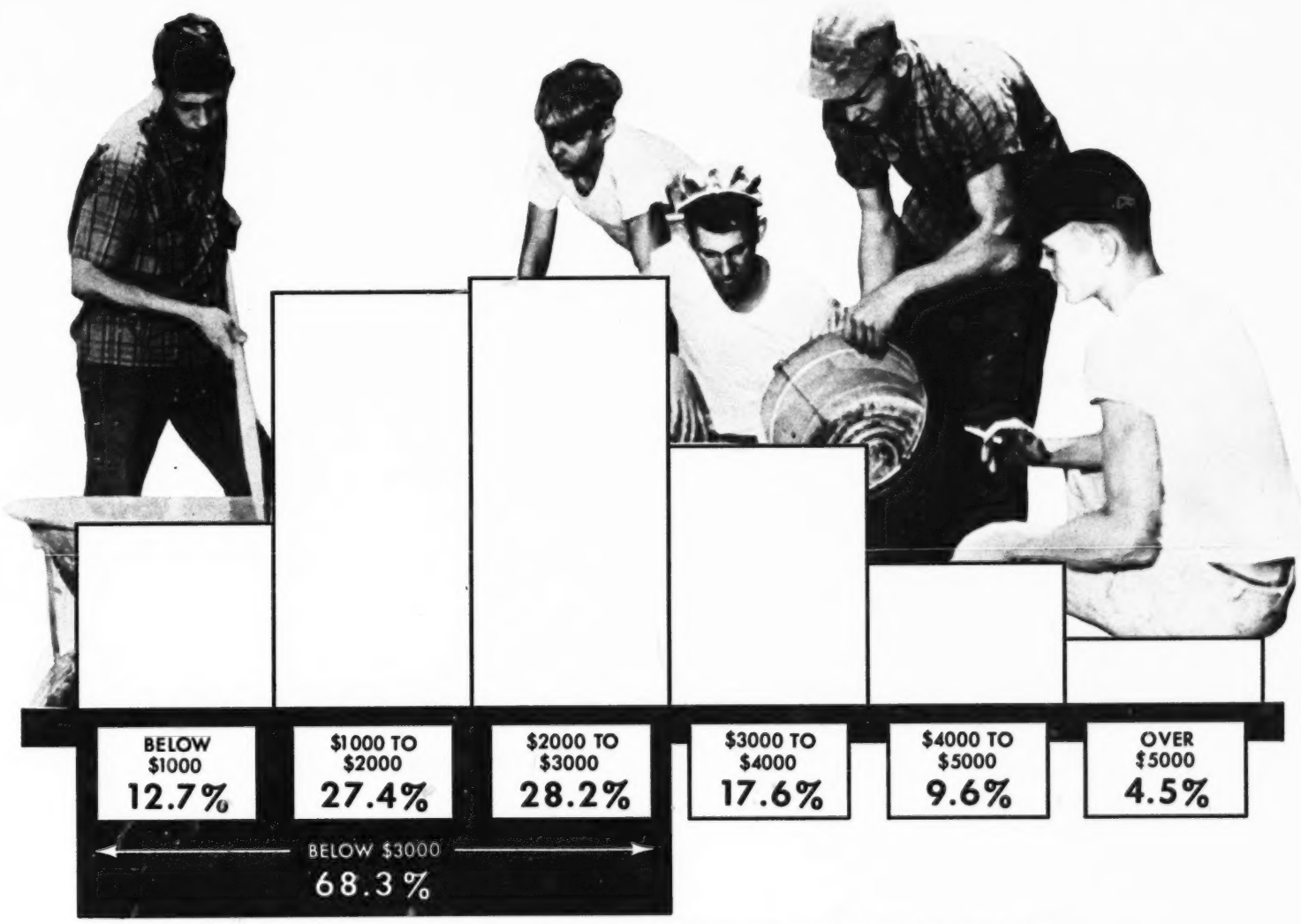


PERCENT OF NYC ENROLLEES BY RACE

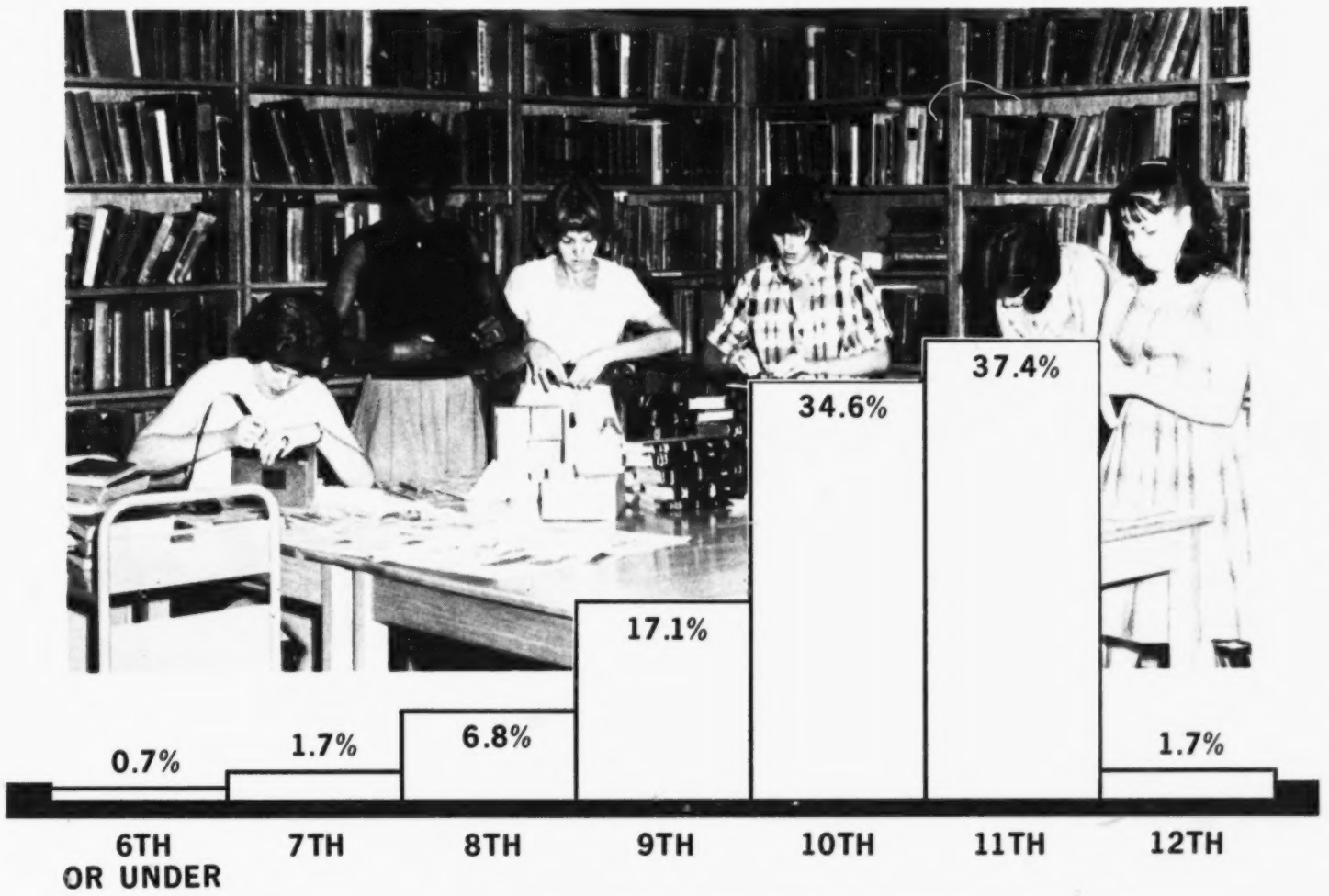
NYC Laboratory aide in Patterson, N.J. High School.

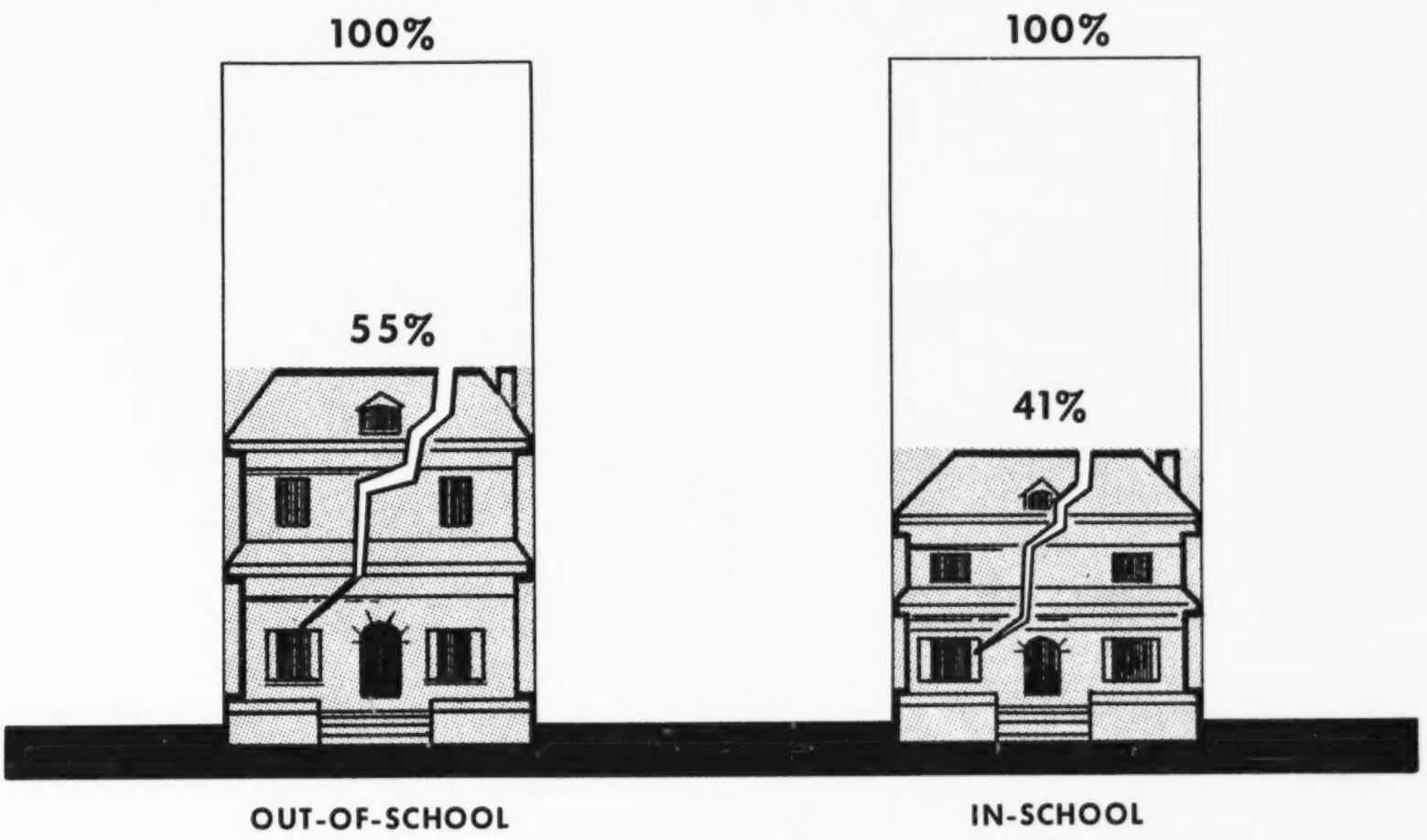
The typical enrollee has completed the tenth grade of high school, but the out-of-school enrollee is likely to be in his second year out-of-school. Further, 27% of the out-of-school enrollees have not gone beyond the eighth grade.

The NYC enrollee is usually disadvantaged in many ways. He lives in a crowded household of five or six persons. His family income is below $3,000 a year. And he often comes from a broken home, where the head of the household is unemployed or underemployed. Less than half of the heads of household where the NYC enrollees live, work at least 35 hours a week.



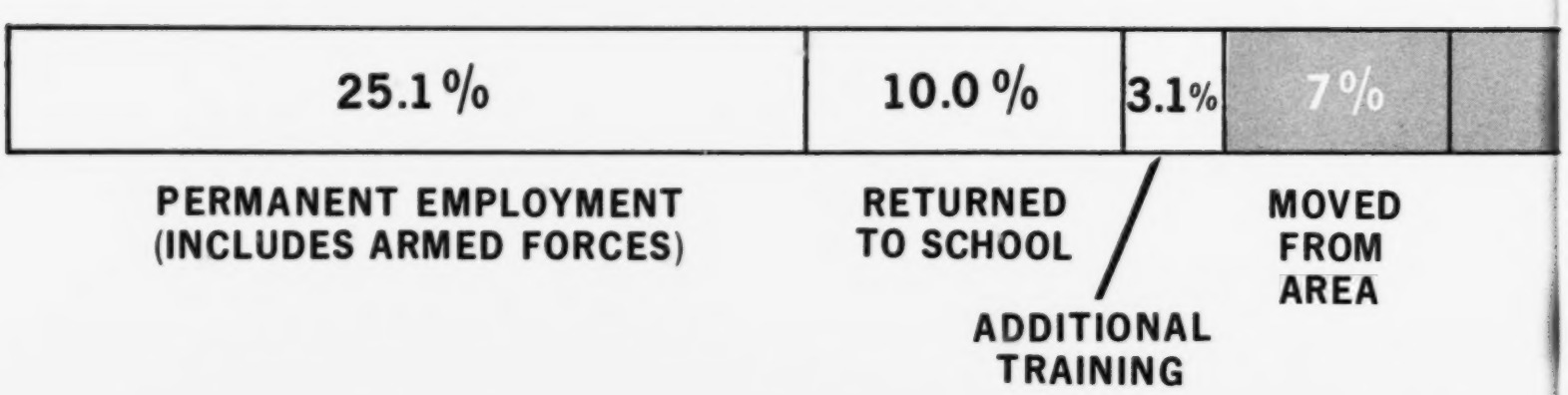
ESTIMATE FAMILY INCOME FOR NYC ENROLLEES





MANY NYC ENROLLEES COME FROM BROKEN HOMES

What Happens to the Out-of-School Enrollees After NYC?

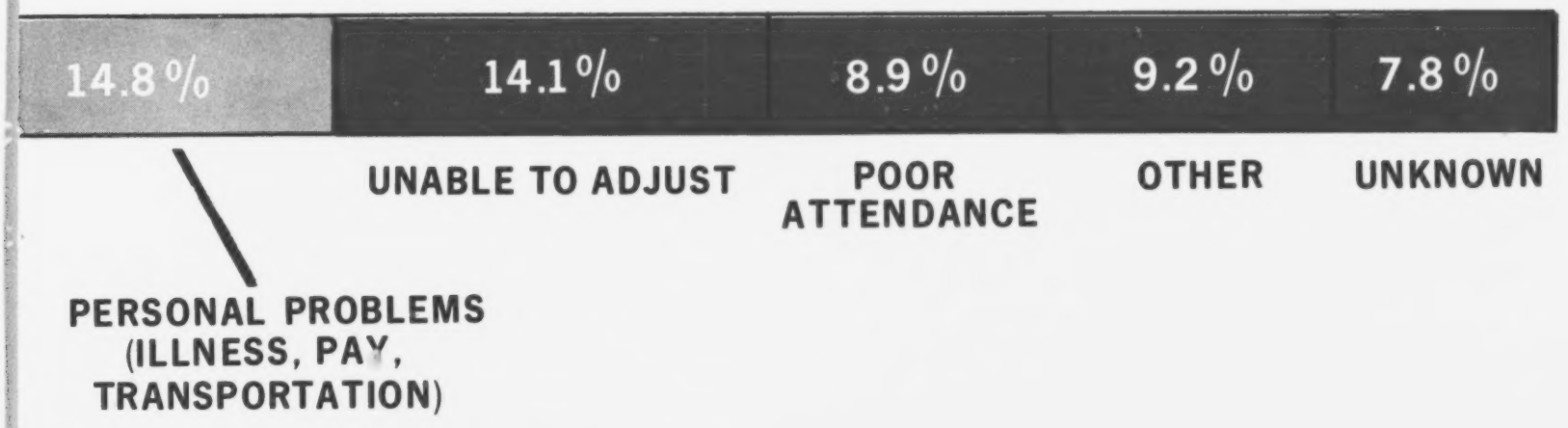


Neighborhood Youth Corps policy is to keep youth in the program until such time as they are ready to move to the next step. For most high school students, this is interpreted to mean completion of high school. The enrollee in the out-of-school program, however, is ideally on his way out of the program from the day he enters. Plans are being made with his counselor for the next step as soon as he is enrolled.

Nationwide emphasis on improving and enriching the quality of local Neighborhood Youth Corps programs has steadily increased the retention rate of enrollees in out-of-school projects.

The NYC program, aimed at the hard cases, at those youth who might be least expected to succeed, is making success possible for thousands of young men and women. 25% of the enrollees who leave the out-of-school projects do so for permanent employment (including the Armed Forces). Another 10% return to school full time. Approximately three percent move on to additional training. Others leave for a variety of reasons, some good, some bad. The 14% who leave because they are unable to adjust to a work situation, are of particular concern. It is these youth who require extra effort and additional supportive services.

Very few enrollees leave the in-school projects. When they do, it is usually for other part time jobs, the Armed Forces, to devote full time to school, or because of personal reasons that make it difficult for them t it part time work into their school schedule.



Program Performance

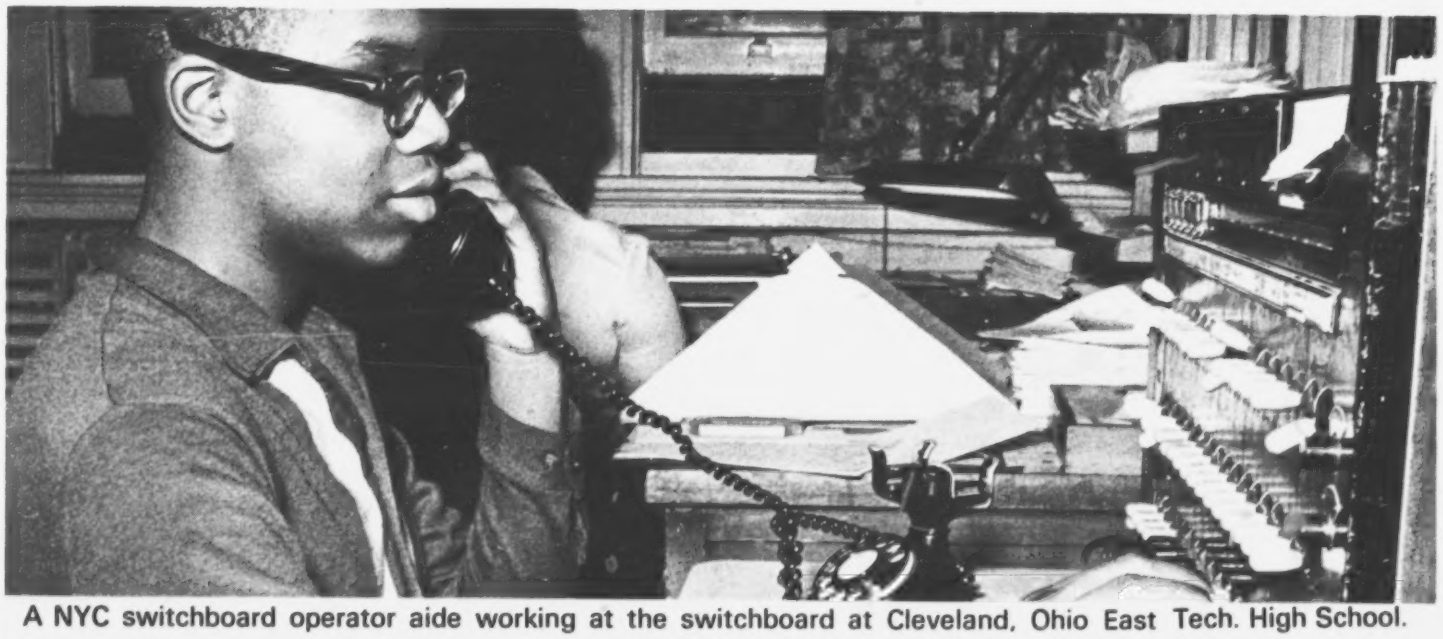
1965 Program Level

In Fiscal Year 1965, which for the Neighborhood Youth Corps began in January 1965, enrollment opportunities were provided for 278,426 young men and women at a Federal cost of over $130,000,000 (See Table 6). Program direction cost was approximately $2 million.

TABLE 6

Neighborhood Youth Corps Program
Fiscal Year 1965

Program	Enrollment Opportunities	Average Cost per Enrollment Opportunity	Total Federal Cost	Total Weeks of Work-Training
In-School	102,204	$278	$28,412,712	1,400,000
Out-of-School	61,731	726	44,844,039	1,200,000
Summer	114,491	497	56,880,909	1,400,000
TOTAL	278,426		$130,137,660	4,000,000



A NYC switchboard operator aide working at the switchboard at Cleveland, Ohio East Tech. High School.

1966 Program Level

During FY 1966, the NYC expects to provide approximately 395,000 full-term enrollment opportunities at a Federal program cost of $266.5 million. Program direction will add another $5 million, making a total program cost of $271 million (See Table 7 below).

TABLE 7

Neighborhood Youth Corps Program — FY 1966

Program	Enrollment Opportunities	Average Cost per Enrollment Opportunity	Total Federal Cost	Total Weeks of Work-Training
In-School	115,000	$ 650	$75,000,000	4,400,000
Out-of-School	60,000	1,620[2]	97,000,000	2,200,000
Summer (1965[1])	31,000	530	16,500,000	2,500,000
(1966)	190,000	410	78,000,000	
	396,000		$266,500,000	9,100,000

[1] Job opportunities provided during the summer of 1965 with FY 1966 funds.
[2] Represents average cost for a nine-month enrollment.

Memphis NYC enrollees working in film library, Memphis Board of Education.

The 1966 program permitted a higher average cost per enrollment opportunity, both because of a longer term of enrollment (e.g., the full school year for the in-school enrollees) and the inclusion of slightly higher levels of supportive services.

In the early months of the program, actual enrollment levels did not reach authorized levels in the out-of-school projects. This was due to several factors such as inadequate recruitment, lack of supportive services which tend to increase the holding power of these projects, and shortages of skilled project staff. The situation has never been a problem in the school or summer programs where staff services, recruitment machinery and supportive services are readily available.

As sponsors have been encouraged and assisted to remedy the situation through more comprehensive planning and fuller utilization of community resources, higher quality programs have resulted.

A Neighborhood Youth Corps special study of the out-of-school programs in 30 sensitive cities showed the enrollee participation rate (the number of enrollees in a project compared with the authorized enrollment) rose to 84% during the month of May 1966.

The improved enrollee participation rate shown in Table 8 below, may be attributed at least in part to this higher quality in local projects.

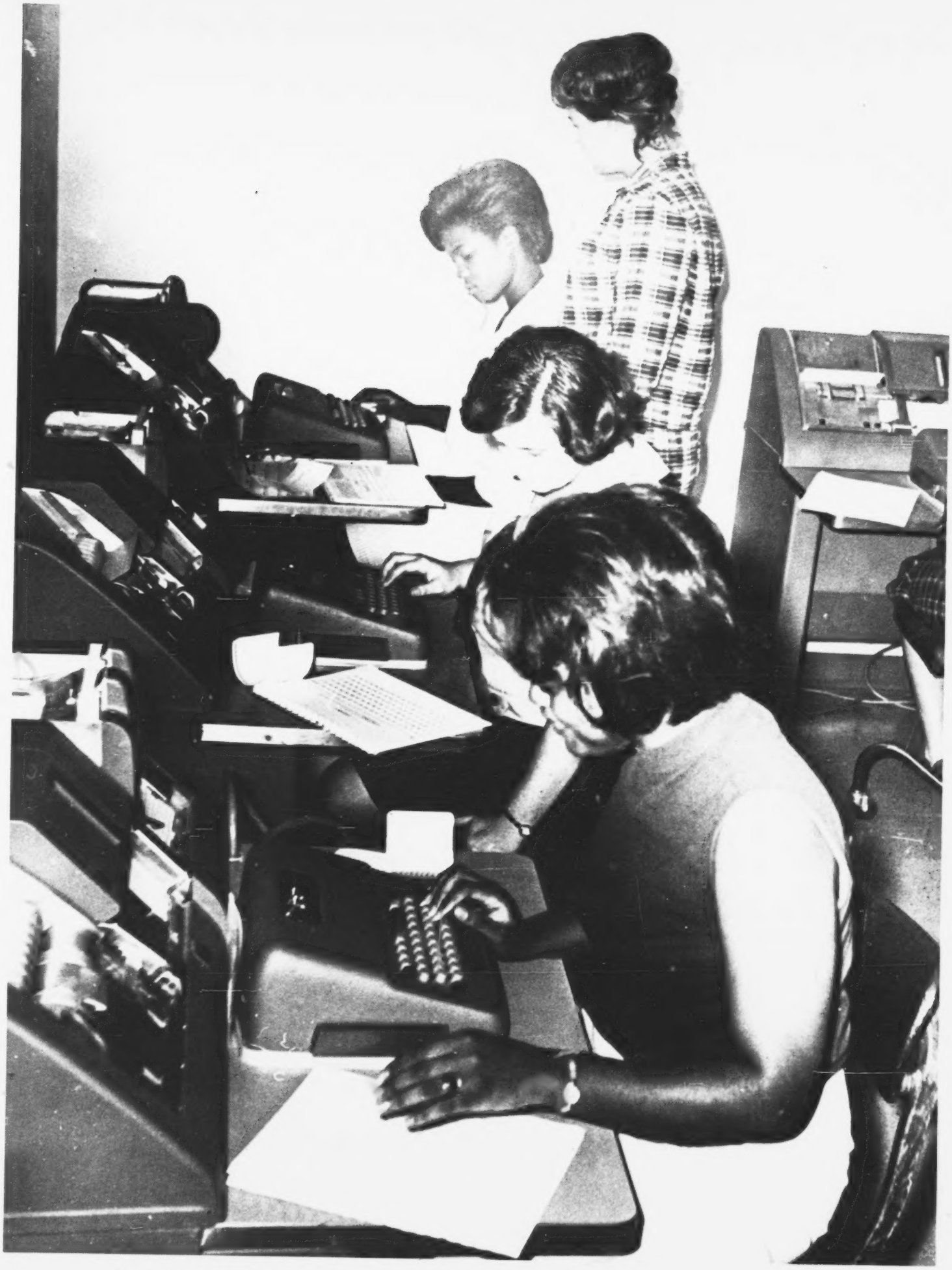
TABLE 8

Comparison of Enrollee Participation
Enrollment During Month as Percentage of Authorized Enrollment

	October 1965	April 1966
Total	61.7	85.1
In-School	65.9	92.7
Out-of-School	55.9	71.2

This figure reflects the phase-in process of recruitment and selection that takes place at the beginning of the school year.

A Wiggins, Mississippi, NYC enrollee is shown working at a sewing machine. She instructed young girls how to use a sewing machine, making bath robes for TB patients at a local Sanitorium.



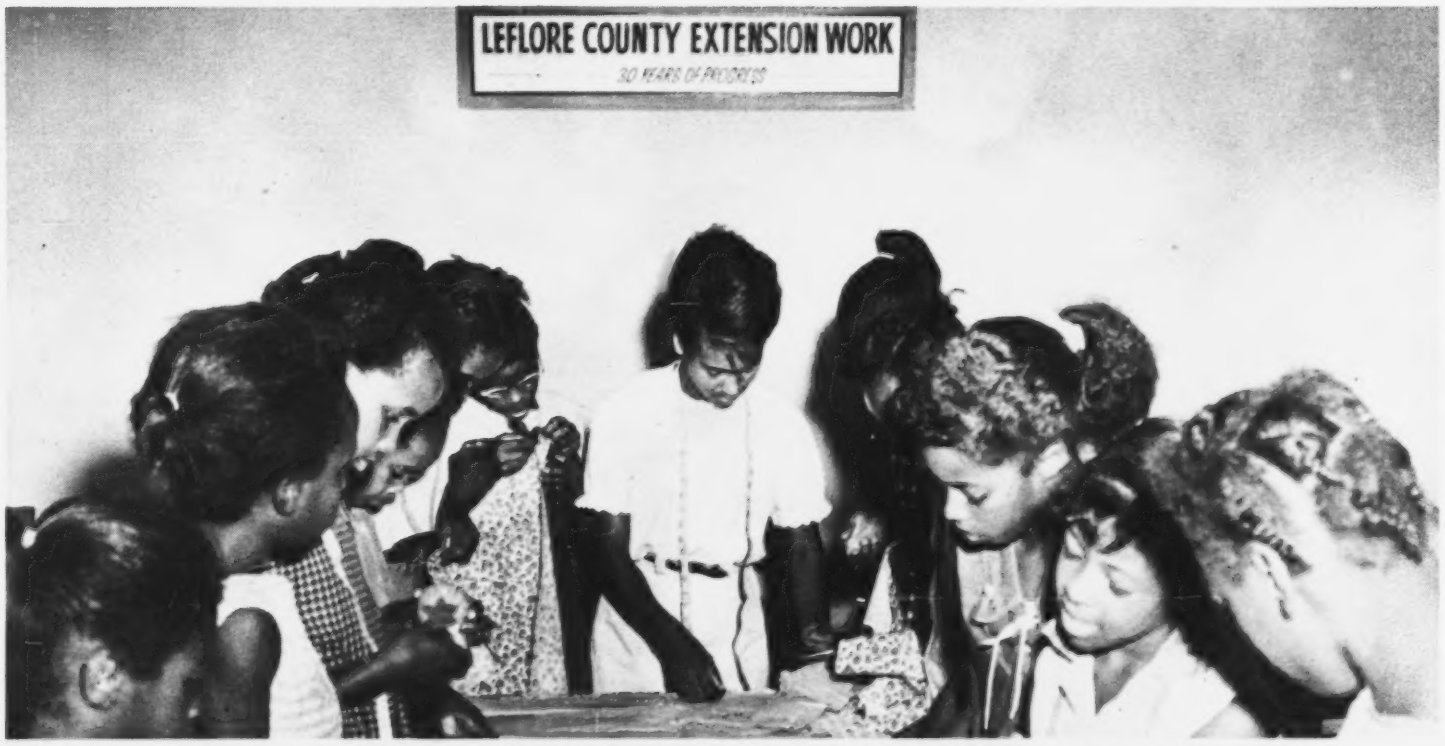
Memphis and Shelby County, Tennessee Neighborhood Youth Corps enrollees receiving data card processing-training-equipment used-key punch-verifier & assorter.

NYC enrollees in Tishomingo County, working on a county fair building. Without the assistance of the NYC enrollees the building would not have been ready for the fair.

State Distribution

NYC has developed guidelines for the distribution of funds and enrollment opportunities among the States. Although there is no formal allocation to the States every effort is made to effect a distribution that reflects youth population and the incidence of poverty.

The distribution of the NYC program among the States since the inception of the program to June 10, 1966 is shown in Table 9.



NYC enrollee instructing 4-H club members in how to place a pattern and cut an apron. She works under the direction of the Associate Home Economist of Leflore County.

TABLE 9

State Distribution of Neighborhood Youth Corps Projects and Enrollment Opportunities

Covered by Agreements Signed, January 1, 1965 through June 10, 1966

STATES	All Agreemens Signed, as of 6/10/66			Fiscal Year 1965			Fiscal Year 1966, through June 10, 1966		
	Number of Projects	Enrollment Opportunities	Federal Cost	Number of Projects	Enrollment Opportunities	Federal Cost	Number of Projects	Enrollment Opportunities	Federal Cost
TOTAL, U. S.	1,862[1]	618,185	354,405,308[1]	642[1]	278,426	127,742,109[1]	1,220	339,759	226,663,199
Alabama	34	9,616	5,962,879	2	525	275,904	32	9,091	5,686,975
Alaska	13	1,990	2,515,234	6	1,315	1,549,720	7	675	965,514
American Samoa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	16	16,576	9,230,522	15	14,113	7,371,549	1	2,463	1,858,973
Arkansas	37	22,693	11,146,057	17	12,101	6,448,819	20	10,592	4,697,238
California	76	42,624	28,908,407	31	23,246	10,558,017	45	19,378	18,350,390
Colorado	33	9,869	4,371,160	11	6,823	2,334,470	22	3,046	2,036,690
Connecticut	34	5,882	3,754,293	8	2,016	1,403,095	26	3,866	2,351,198
Delaware	5	769	588,126	3	483	233,710	2	286	354,416
District of Columbia	5	8,617	5,202,430	3	5,823	3,325,818	2	2,794	1,876,612
Florida	28	16,744	11,020,013	10	9,093	3,415,001	18	7,651	7,605,012
Georgia	43	15,737	9,152,187	15	6,864	2,648,815	28	8,873	6,503,372
Guam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	7	3,849	1,461,590	4	3,149	902,440	3	700	559,150
Idaho	19	961	419,730	7	285	101,010	12	676	318,720
Illinois	20	32,846	14,974,796	4	11,908	5,345,831	16	20,938	9,628,965
Indiana	19	9,575	5,797,756	5	3,693	2,626,316	14	5,882	3,171,440
Iowa	19	2,314	1,320,909	6	1,086	617,879	13	1,228	703,030
Kansas	26	3,903	2,108,287	5	1,050	677,076	21	2,853	1,431,211
Kentucky	61	18,057	9,190,579	37	8,512	2,935,699	24	9,545	6,254,880
Louisiana	13	8,765	4,563,986	2	588	350,060	11	8,177	4,213,926
Maine	38	2,837	1,623,207	18	1,045	643,003	20	1,792	980,204
Maryland	13	3,612	3,808,950	6	1,061	543,159	7	2,551	3,265,791
Massachusetts	42	14,246	8,368,664	13	6,436	3,247,771	29	7,810	5,120,893
Michigan	31	17,127	8,421,682	9	8,171	2,388,546	22	8,956	6,033,136
Minnesota	22	9,789	6,135,848	11	3,250	2,091,417	11	6,539	4,044,431
Mississippi	21	12,505	7,120,555	3	2,130	1,007,625	18	10,375	6,112,930
Missouri	98	26,923	14,702,303	36	17,350	8,410,179	62	9,573	6,292,124
Montana	19	1,879	1,235,325	3	272	133,350	16	1,607	1,101,975
Nebraska	15	2,445	1,051,172	4	560	391,784	11	1,885	659,388
Nevada	8	1,452	736,245	3	635	252,400	5	817	483,845
New Hampshire	8	684	315,948	3	110	45,066	5	574	270,882
New Jersey	89	15,038	12,581,099	41	6,711	4,593,339	48	8,327	7,987,760
New Mexico	41	5,941	3,233,330	14	2,001	978,046	27	3,940	2,255,284
New York	108	55,752	28,291,076	28	21,426	11,838,796	80	34,326	16,452,280
North Carolina	57	15,932	10,070,099	9	5,394	2,382,225	48	10,538	7,687,874
North Dakota	20	1,591	813,980	8	670	262,280	12	921	551,700
Ohio	57	25,307	15,963,808	26	12,417	6,389,185	31	12,890	9,574,623
Oklahoma	51	22,103	10,476,301	16	9,808	3,025,026	35	12,295	7,451,275
Oregon	54	5,796	2,864,525	29	3,439	1,282,300	25	2,357	1,582,225
Pennsylvania	80	23,675	18,996,068	30	10,384	5,411,592	50	13,291	13,584,476
Puerto Rico	5	15,555	6,149,470	3	10,500	1,101,980	2	5,055	5,047,490
Rhode Island	26	6,163	2,598,378	14	3,530	933,107	12	2,633	1,665,271
South Carolina	19	6,884	3,973,708	2	944	159,845	17	5,940	3,813,863
South Dakota	20	2,077	1,086,906	4	671	294,304	16	1,406	792,602
Tennessee	37	20,024	10,685,708	14	8,439	3,815,885	23	11,585	6,869,823
Texas	146	26,257	15,414,541	26	7,209	2,221,112	120	19,048	13,193,429
Utah	55	3,951	2,541,033	20	1,623	1,155,569	35	2,328	1,385,464
Vermont	7	1,418	840,152	2	759	305,433	5	659	534,719
Virginia	29	7,204	5,464,774	5	1,483	962,583	24	5,721	4,502,191
Virgin Islands	3	462	294,476	—	—	—	3	462	294,476
Washington	73	9,495	6,101,687	27	4,751	2,474,772	46	4,744	3,626,915
West Virginia	33	14,266	6,352,283	17	8,711	3,284,845	16	5,555	3,067,438
Wisconsin	17	7,486	3,933,456	4	3,663	2,448,676	13	3,823	1,484,780
Wyoming	10	922	410,360	1	200	86,430	9	722	323,930

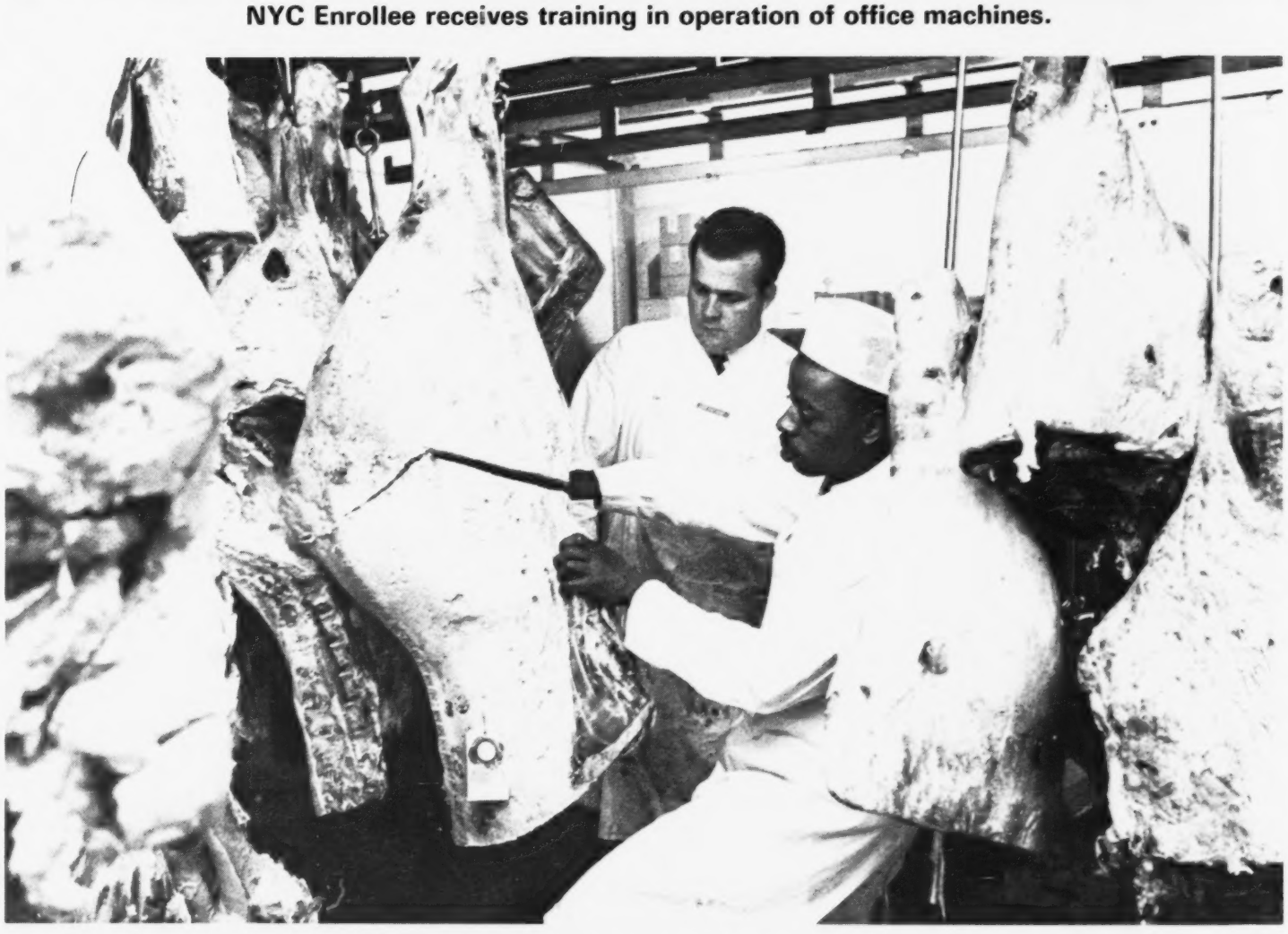
[1] Total includes 2 Nationwide development projects, with no enrollees, at a Federal cost of $59,250.

Job Development

In order to assure the transition of Neighborhood Youth Corps enrollees from school or work experience to permanent employment, the NYC has devoted considerable effort to job development activities. Sponsors are required in drawing up a project proposal to include plans for job development, placement and follow-up activities. They may look to local State Employment Service offices for assistance in providing these services. In addition, NYC is cooperating with other bureaus of the Manpower Administration for the movement of NYC enrollees to vocational skill training programs, both institutional and on-the-job. Recently a series of regional conferences was held with officials of the Defense Department and the Civil Service Commission to develop procedures whereby NYC enrollees could qualify and be employed in permanent defense jobs. Also, as a result of a canvass of leading private employers, more than 8,000 job opportunities have been made available to NYC graduates.

NYC enrollees working in the Gulfport Mosquito Control Department. These young men were given training in the proper mixing and application techniques for chemicals used to control mosquitos along the Gulf Coast.

NYC Enrollee receives training in operation of office machines.



NYC trainee works as butcher-aide in hospital commissary.

YOUTH CORPSMEN AT

WORK BUILDING A FUTURE

President Johnson is joined by the Secretary of Labor and members of Congress in honoring the first, 10,000th and 100,000th Neighborhood Youth Corps enrollees at a White House ceremony.

"There can be no personal pain or more bitter feeling than the shock that comes to a young child when he first realizes that all of his dreams and ambitions are someone else's property.

Neighborhood Youth Corps projects, now in operation across the country, not only condition an untried skill for employment but restore a forlorn hope. Not only the opportunity for work but the basis for self-respect is being provided. The war against poverty is, in the last analysis, the struggle for human decency and independence."

President Johnson